

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY China  
SUBJECT Chinese Communist 1 Field Army  
Units, Northwest China

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REFERENCES

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1 Army Group

1. On 14 October 1952, the headquarters of the 1 Army Group was at Tihua (N 43-48, E 87-36), and its subordinate armies were disposed as follows:

- The headquarters of the 1 Army was at Tihua, with units along the highway from Hami (N 42-48, E 93-27) to Chingho (N 44-39, E 82-47).<sup>1</sup>
- The headquarters of the 2 Army was at K'uerhlo (N 41-44, E 86-20), with units at T'ulufan (N 42-57, E 89-04), Lunt'ai (N 41-47, E 84-21), and Erhch'iang (N 39-02, E 88-02).<sup>2</sup>
- The headquarters of the 5 Army was at Suiting (N 44-03, E 80-51), with units at Ining (N 43-55, E 81-17), T'ach'eng (N 46-45, E 82-57), and Ch'enghua (N 47-52, E 88-07). Elements of the 13 Division were at Yinch'uan (N 38-28, E 106-19) in Ninghsia.<sup>3</sup>
- The headquarters of the 6 Army was at Sulo (N 39-24, E 76-09), with units along the highway from Ak'osu (N 41-06, E 79-58), south through Sulo, to Hotien (N 37-07, E 79-56), Yut'ien (N 36-52, E 81-40), and Ch'iehmo (N 38-08, E 85-32).<sup>4</sup>

2 Army Group

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2. On 14 October the headquarters of the 2 Army Group was at Lanchou and its subordinate armies were disposed as follows:

- The headquarters of the 3 Army was at Wuwei (N 37-58, E 102-48),<sup>5</sup> with two divisions at Tunhuang (N 40-08, E 94-47), Anhsi (N 40-32, E 95-57), Yumen (N 40-15, E 97-13), Changyeh (N 38-56, E 100-37), and Yungch'ang (N 38-17, E 102-07); and one division in Tsinghai Province.

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- b. The headquarters of the 4 Army was at Lanchou, with units in northeast and southeast Kansu.
- c. The headquarters of the 7 Army was at Sian, with units in southern Shensi.<sup>6</sup>
- d. The headquarters of the 8 Army was at Yenai (N 36-36, E 109-27), with units in northern Shensi.<sup>7</sup>

22 Army Group

- 3. In the summer of 1952, about 3,000 men of the 25 Division, 9 Army, 22 Army Group were sent to Korea.<sup>8</sup>
- 4. In April 1952, the 22 Army Group had begun construction of a new city near Manassuho (N 45- , E 85- ),<sup>9</sup> and by 31 May more than 300 barracks, warehouses, and schools had been erected. Between 10 June and 31 August more than 250 flour mills, hospitals, lumber factories, and buildings allied to these factories were constructed. In early November the 22 Army Group was constructing repair shops for light weapons and equipping the buildings already constructed.
- 5. In September more than 20 company commanders and staff officers, dissatisfied with the labor requirements in the 22 Army Group, planned to desert with their weapons. Chinese Communist political officials identified these men. They were then arrested, sent to Tihua for trial, and sentenced to death.
- 6. In October the Sinkiang Service Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth Corps sent many propaganda workers to the 22 Army Group. Some of the officers and enlisted men were made members of the Youth Corps in order to increase the Chinese Communist party control over the 22 Army Group.
- 7. From early 1952 to early November, the 22 Army Group harvested a total of 50,000,000 catties of wheat and rice, and was self-sufficient.

1. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October, the 1 Army was possibly in the Hsining area of Tsinghai, with elements in eastern Tibet.

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2. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 2 Army was in Kashgar, Sinkiang, with elements possibly in western Tibet.

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3. [ ] Comment. [ ] the 13 Division, 5 Army, arrived at Yinch'uan prior to 15 July 1952.

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4. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 6 Army was at Tihua, Sinkiang.

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5. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 3 Army was in Sian, Shensi.

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6. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 7 Army was in Tienshui, Kansu.

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7. [ ] Comment. According to available information, in early October the 8 Army was in Tatung, Shansi, under the Field Forces in North China.

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8. [ ] Comment. According to an FEC publication, in mid-July 1952 the 26 Division was the only division of the 9 Army that had contributed replacements to the Chinese Communist forces in Korea. According to other available information, in early October there was no 22 Army Group in the Chinese Communist forces, and the 9 Army was possibly in Hsiang, Hupeh, and possibly under the tentatively accepted 6 Army Group [ ] in April 1952 the 22 Army Group was no longer a combat group but was a labor force engaged in collective farming.

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9. [ ] Comment. The Chinese Communist Ta Kung Pao reported in November 1952 that army troops in Sinkiang were building a new city, named Shihhotze, on the banks of the Manassu river. 1,356 buildings already had been erected in this city, according to the report, including a hospital and a flour mill. [ ]

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